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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST OF +2 STUDENTS IN RELATION TO AREA

Chetna Bharti*,

Bhutta College of Education, Bhutta, Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

Abstract

The present study has been undertaken to study the vocational interest of +2 students in relation to area. The sample consists of 200 students of +2 class (100 boys and 100 girls) from Government and Private schools of Ludhiana and surrounding villages. Vocational Interest Record developed by Dr. S.P. Kulshreshta was used to collect data. Results supported the hypothesized relationship fully. They are discussed at length in the paper. Results show the influence of area on the vocational interest of students.

Key words: Vocational Interest, Students, Relationship and Area

1. Introduction

The majority of the students are neither well acquainted with the employment avenues nor do they have any information regarding the job opportunities. They tumble into their vocation by chance or they are asked to take up a vocation by their parents and other persons. Peter says, "Family is the greatest agency in determining vocational choices." Years and years out they work in the job for which they are not at all fit. In the way of bridging the gap between one's talent and nature of job, our educated youth fall an easy prey of frustration, disgust and boredom every hour due to their wrong choice of vocation. It makes an urgent and strong demand for study of vocational interests of young people.

Vocational interests are defined as, "one's own pattern of preferences, aptitudes, likes and dislikes preferred in any manner wisely or unwisely by self or by another source for a given vocation". Fryer (1931) believes that interests have environmental origin. Environmental factors include mainly the influence of home and school.

Vocational guidance should be provided to the child at very early stage when the child enters school and continue even after a suitable choice has been made. It is intimately related with the child's acquisition of knowledge, understanding and skill which actually forms the basis for his vocational choices. It usually happens in schools where no guidance program exists, that pupils choose such subjects for the study which have no or little relationship with their vocational goals, ambitions and the result is that they get traumatic shock when they find that they have not prepared themselves for the vocation in which they want to enter.

Interest, aptitude, personality characteristics, social skills, vocational needs, family background have been considered to be the important factors that determine one's occupational choice. These are some environmental factors which influence the vocational interests of students.

The difference between rural and urban schools is very sharp. In urban schools co-curricular activities are given much importance. So in urban areas, children have more vocational interest than rural children.

*Corresponding author: **Chetna Bharti**

Tel.: +91 9501150500

E-mail: bhartichetna14@gmail.com

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For every individual, selection of vocation is must to lead a cheerful and happy life. It is an important step in one's life as one's occupation is the watershed down which the rest of one's life flows. In selection of vocation, vocational interests of the students play very important role in the decision making for future. Today, there are many vocations in front of an individual because of modernization of industry. So, the demand of today is that education should help an individual in making good choice of vocations.

2. Objectives of the Study

- To study the vocational interest of urban students.
- To study the vocational interest of rural students.
- To study the vocational interest of urban and rural students.

3. Hypotheses

- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in literary vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in scientific vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in executive vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in commercial vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in constructive vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in artistic vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in agriculture vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in persuasive vocation.

- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in social vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in household vocation.
- There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students.

4. Tool used

Vocational interest record by Dr. S.P. Kulshreshta was used.

5. Sampling

In the present study, 200 students of +2 class were taken. Out of 200 students, 100 were from urban area and 100 were from rural area.

6. Statistical Techniques

Mean, standard deviation, standard error of means and critical ratio were used to compute the data.

7. Results and Interpretation

7.1. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in literary vocation.

Table-1: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in literary vocation.

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	13.15	3.70	6.42
2	100	Rural	9.4	6.04	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

From the results shown in Table - 1, it was clear that the mean of urban students and rural students is 13.15 and 9.4 respectively. The t-value is 6.42 which are significant at 0.01 level showing thereby that there was a significant difference between urban and rural students in the literary vocation. The higher interest shown by urban students in the field of literary vocation can be attributed to the fact that they live in more



intellectual environment and they come in contact frequently with people who are engaged in these types of vocations. On the other hand, rural students get fewer opportunities in literary vocation. Hence, their interest in this vocation was below average. So, the first hypothesis was accepted.

7.2. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in scientific vocation.

Table-2: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in scientific vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	14.00	6.519	3.904
2	100	Rural	11.15	3.320	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

As indicated in Table - 2, the urban students show greater interest in the area of scientific vocation than the rural students as their means scores are 14.00 and 11.15 respectively. The t-value is 3.904 which were highly significant at 0.01 levels. So, there is a marked difference between urban and rural students. This might be due to the fact that science has made more impact on urban living than rural life. Moreover, there are more educational facilities for these types of vocations in urban areas than rural areas.

7.3. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in executive vocation

Table-3: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in executive vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	13.4	3.879	5.802
2	100	Rural	10.4	3.442	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

In Table - 3, the mean scores of urban and rural students are 13.4 and 10.4, respectively and

t-value is 5.802 which are highly significant at 0.01 levels. The reason behind this difference between urban and rural students can be availability of more facilities and outward experiences for urban students. That is why urban students show higher interest in executive vocation than rural students.

7.4. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in commercial vocation.

Table-4: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students commercial vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	13.35	6.58	7.54
2	100	Rural	7.7	3.606	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

In the area of commercial interest, the urban students (Table - 4) have higher mean scores of 13.37 than the rural students with the mean scores of 7.7. The t-value is 7.54 indicates the highly significant difference between urban and rural students in commercial vocation at 0.01 level. The students of urban area get more chances to avail commercial facilities than rural students. This is the reason of difference between the interest of urban and rural students in commercial vocation.

7.5. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in constructive vocation.

Table-5: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in constructive vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	8.3	3.97	2.68
2	100	Rural	6.71		

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

The students from rural area show below average level of interest in constructive vocation



than the urban students as clear from their mean scores of 8.3 and 6.71 respectively shown in Table - 5. The t-value is 2.68 significant at 0.01 levels which indicates that there is a significant difference between urban and rural students in the area of constructive vocation.

7. 6. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in artistic vocation.

Table-6: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in artistic vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	14.4	3.42	4.36
2	100	Rural	12.15	3.96	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

The Table - 6 clearly point outs the highly significant difference between artistic vocation of urban and rural students. The mean scores of urban students is 14.4 which is higher than the scores of rural students which is 12.15. This shows that the urban students are more interested in artistic activities than rural students. The t-value is 4.36 which was highly significant at 0.01 level of significance.

7.7. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in agriculture vocation

Table-7: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in agriculture vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	9.7	4.49	2.136
2	100	Rural	8.35	4.46	

****Highly significant at 0.05 level**

Overall results in agriculture vocation also show greater performance of urban students than the rural students (Table - 7). Their mean scores are 9.7 and 8.35 respectively and t-value is 2.136 which is significant at 0.05 level. Result is in

contrast to the usual pattern of preference shown by urban students. It brings out those children hailing from agriculture background shown preference to more agriculture vocations, whereas urban students show their liking for agricultural vocations.

7.8. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in persuasive vocation.

Table- 8: Table showing the difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in persuasive vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	14.30	5.63	3.899
2	100	Rural	11.75	3.34	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

Persuasive vocational interest is preferred more by urban students than rural students as their mean scores are 14.30 and 11.75 respectively shown in table 8. The scores indicates that urban students show higher interest in jobs like advertisement managers, agents, advocates etc. and their t-value of 3.899 also prove this difference at 0.01 level of significance.

7.9. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in social vocation.

Table-9: Table showing the difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in social vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	14.55	3.20	2.92
2	100	Rural	13.1	3.84	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

In social vocational interest area, the urban and rural students have mean scores of 14.55 and 13.1 respectively and t-value is 2.92 which are highly significant at 0.01 levels as shown in Table - 9. The students from urban area are more social than rural students as they get more free and open social environment.



7.10. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students in household vocation.

Table – 10: The difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students in household vocation

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	14.55	3.20	2.92
2	100	Rural	13.1	3.84	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

In house hold vocation, urban students show higher scores the rural students as their mean scores are 14.55 and 13.1 respectively as shown in Table - 10. This result shows that urban students are more interested in household activities than rural students. The t-value is 2.92 which was highly significant at 0.01 level.

7.11. Hypothesis: There is a marked difference in the vocational interest of urban and rural students

Table – 11: Table showing the difference between the Vocational Interest of Urban Students and Rural Students

S. No	N	Area	Mean	S.D.	t-ratio
1	100	Urban	132.1	32.27	5.33*
2	100	Rural	110.9	23.64	

****Highly significant at 0.01 level**

The Table - 11 shows the mean and S.D. of urban and rural students which is 132.1 and 110.9 and 32.37 and 23.64 respectively. The mean difference of urban and rural students was 21.2. The t-ratio is 5.33, which was highly significant at 0.01 levels, shows that there is marked difference between the vocational interest of urban and rural students. Doctors, mechanical engineers, judges, police inspectors, scientists, collectors, presidents, novelists, income tax officers, salesmen etc. all are the vocations where urban students differ significantly from rural students. Urban students are more expressive, independent and overactive than rural students. They get more facilities and opportunities as compared to rural students. So, because of influence of area, i.e. urban and rural,

difference occurs in vocational interest of urban and rural students. Therefore, the 11 hypothesis is accepted.

8. Conclusion

In the study, the difference of vocational interest in students from rural and urban areas has been studied. It was calculated that there is significant difference in rural and urban students regarding choice of vocations. Out of urban and rural students, urban students differ significantly from rural students. This shows the influence of area on the vocational interest of urban and rural students.

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